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# The Sentinel-Record

THE FULL NIGHT REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER LEASED WIRES

## WEATHER FORECAST

Arkansas: Wednesday rain, colder; Thursday cloudy.

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## INTERMEYER DENIES THAT HE WAS PRO-GERMAN

CONTENDS HE ACTED IN A STRICTLY BUSINESS WAY IN ALL TRANSACTIONS WITH GERMAN AGENTS.

## EXPLAINS NEGOTIATIONS OR PURCHASE OF PAPERS

For of Hearst's New York American Denied That Fox Was Connected With the Publication, But Captain Lester Read Into the Record Credentials Given to Fox.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Samuel Untermyer of New York, appearing today at his own request, before the senate committee investigating beer and German propaganda, said he was present to disprove "the innuendoes and implications" before the committee that he was of pro-German sympathy before the United States entered the war.

Admitting his friendship with former German Ambassador von Bernstorff and attaches of the embassy, Mr. Untermyer said he had but few conferences with former Ambassador von Bernstorff, and added he had declined to act as legal adviser to the embassy, although other lawyers had accepted fees for such services.

Mr. Untermyer had formed no opinion as to the results of civilization to have won the war.

Mr. Untermyer explained his negotiations with Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, paymaster of the German propagandists, for the purchase of the New York Evening and Morning Sun, and said that they were made with full knowledge he was attached to the German embassy. He said the transaction was to be purely a business one and that it made no difference to him then whether Albert secured the money from Berlin, so long as the control of the paper remained with himself and his associates.

The witness told of his friendship with Dr. Bernard Dernberg, who left the United States at the request of President Wilson because of his public speeches in defense of the sinking of the Lusitania. He said he did not believe Dernberg really believed all he said about the Lusitania and that he did not believe Dernberg approved Germany's submarine warfare.

Mr. Untermyer denied that he had stated to Allen Property Custodian Palmer that he would purchase the New York Evening Mail provided that the facts were suppressed as to German ownership. He said he represented "the American bondholders of the Evening Mail, Mr. Henry L. Stoddard and Mr. Bloch," and then read from a letter in which he offered to negotiate the purchase of the paper.

"Mr. Stoddard," said the letter, "will pay for himself and associates, \$200,000 for the share capital of the Evening Mail."

"There is to be no publicity on the part of the government in any way involving a disclosure of the prior history of the paper or its alleged ownership by the German interests, or in aid of German propaganda, as you will readily realize that no change of ownership could rescue the property from such a fatal taint upon its loyalty."

"It is shall hereafter transpire that in the purchase of the control of the paper, or in its operation, any offense has been committed against the criminal law (the evidence of which I have been unable to find and do not believe to exist) it goes without saying that neither you nor I nor any other decent citizen would be willing to be parties to the compounding of a crime against our government. I am sure, however, that you will agree with me that there is a wide distinction between newspaper publicity and propaganda, and the doing of acts that constitute an offense against the laws of our country."

try. It is only against the former contingency that the bondholders and the purchaser are justly entitled to be protected. If in the exposure of crime their interests are incidentally hurt, they must uncomplainingly bear the burden."

During the hearing today the committee received a letter from Bradford Merrill, editor of the New York American, saying that Edward Lyell Fox was not employed by the Hearst newspapers and that there was no record that Marshall Kelly had been employed by those publications. Fox's name frequently has been mentioned at the investigation in connection with German propaganda, while Kelly is said to have been sent to Baltimore by German agents to attempt to negotiate for the purchase of the Baltimore Sun.

After receipt of the letter Captain George B. Lester of the army intelligence service, who had mentioned the names of Fox and Kelly in his testimony last week, was recalled. He read into the record credentials which, he said, were given Fox when the correspondent went to Germany and which showed he was connected with the Hearst office there. Captain Lester said that the information he gave the committee about Kelly was obtained from the confession of a former co-worker of Albert and Dr. Karl Fuehr, another German agent.

## 40,000 AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NOW IN COBLENZ

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARMISTICE GERMANS TURN OVER TO AMERICANS 1,250 MOTOR TRUCKS.

Coblenz, Dec. 17.—Approximately 40,000 American troops have arrived at Coblenz since the advance guard reached here a week ago. A large number of these troops have passed through the city, while considerable forces will remain here temporarily.

The people of Coblenz got their first glimpse of American airplanes today, several of the machines flying over the Rhine toward the bridgehead boundary and then returned.

The officers and clerks of the Third army arrived here this morning, followed by trucks loaded with equipment and office supplies. The largest hotel in Coblenz, overlooking the Rhine and the two bridges where most of the troops cross the river, has been taken over as quarters for Third army officers. The headquarters of the Third army are established in a government building adjoining the hotel.

By noon the Third army was in communication with the back areas by telephone, telegraph and wireless. During Sunday various detachments of infantry and artillery passed through Coblenz on their way to join their divisions east of the Rhine. Churchgoers viewed the marching troops with much interest.

Late in the afternoon the Third division, which had been along the Rhine south of Coblenz, marched through the city headed by a band, each musician mounted on a grey horse. The Third division crossed the Moselle north of Coblenz where it has taken up a position along the Rhine, in support of the troops within the bridgehead.

German officers, who had remained in the city to turn over war material to the Americans, soon completed their task and proceeded across the Rhine in automobiles flying white flags to join the German armies beyond the bridgehead lines.

By decree of the American military authorities the clocks at Coblenz, Treves and elsewhere in the occupied areas were set back an hour on Sunday. The change from the German time was made so that the clocks within the bridgehead and the district west of the river Rhine would correspond with the French time, or the time used by the American expeditionary force.

In accordance with the terms of the armistice the Germans on Sunday turned over to the Americans 1,250 motor trucks.

The Royal castle in Coblenz, known as one of the former emperor's summer palaces, is now under guard by American troops. The palace stands on the banks of the Rhine, a stone's throw from the business center of Coblenz. The palace is surrounded by "royal gardens" and contains many articles of historic interest, in addition to silverware and other belongings of William I, who once occupied the building.

## AMERICA'S GUN FACTORIES KEPT ARMY SUPPLIED

WHEN ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED 500 BIG GUNS A MONTH WERE BEING TURNED OUT.

## DEMONSTRATION GIVEN OF AMERICAN PROGRESS

United States Has on Hand Now An Enormous Stock of Ammunition for All the Army's Standard Guns—France Supplied With Ammunition at Rate of 2,000,000 Rounds a Month

Washington, Dec. 17.—Faced by a program of producing 2,000 guns of all calibers per month, without disturbing the flow of guns to the allied nations, or the navy's prior right, the ordnance bureau of the war department had achieved an output of about 500 guns a month when the armistice ended hostilities. By June of next year production would have been in full swing.

These facts were revealed today by Assistant Secretary Crowell, director of munitions, in a personally conducted trip to the new proving grounds at Aberdeen, Maryland.

Mr. Crowell said the United States had formulated its munition plans so as to not interfere with the gun and ammunition contracts for France and Great Britain. Many American gun forgings and completed guns have been poured across to Great Britain and shipments to the French armies had reached a total of 1,000 guns a month.

The needs of the navy, also gave it priority and the shipping board came next in the list for steel and other commodities needed to carry out the American armory itself. This placed the American ordnance program fourth on the list with the necessity of building from the ground up.

A striking feature of what was accomplished, it was shown by officers at the proving grounds, was the fact that in the 155 Howitzer program, an output had been reached that exceeded the estimated needs of the American forces, even in the basis of four million men in France, and six hundred Howitzers were sold to France as excess.

The demonstration today covered all of the trench warfare weapons and the field artillery, including the six inch guns taken from American coast defenses and many of which reached the front as field guns before the war ended.

It took in almost the first public demonstration of the giant guns mounted on railway carriages, coils of 7 inch, 14 inch, and 16 inch weapons hurling projectiles over the range.

Among the guns fired were a 16 inch mortar and a 16 inch Howitzer. Both were mounted on especially designed railway carriages. A 14 inch rifle of extreme range and power, also was railway mounted and so designed that the recoil is taken up in the backward movement of the whole massive carriage along the tracks, also was fired.

It is a purely American output and is the first of the great mobile sea-coast batteries to be added to the defense of the country.

The tank demonstration today was the three ton, two man type, of American design. A production of one hundred a day of these swift, machine guns armed land ships was almost ready to start when the war came to an end.

Early in the spring it would have been reached, supplementing the six ton tank program upon which the United States was working jointly with the British both in design and manufacture.

Mr. Crowell said that 6,000 of the big tanks were in process of manufacture in the United States alone. All the working parts of many others were built in the United States and shipped to England for assembly. In this way they reached the front with British or American crews.

A whole fleet of American artillery tractors also was demonstrated, as were two new types of guns developed in this country. One was an 18 inch Howitzer, mounted upon a tractor which ploughed over rough ground, or through heavy woods,

knocking down trees as it went. The gun was fired with the tractor engine still running and 30 seconds later the machine was off for another location.

An American gun of 75 caliber, the present standard American light field gun, mounted on a two and half ton tractor, showed a speed over soft, broken ground of eight or ten miles an hour. With the two guns alone at the front, the artillery could have outdistanced the infantry in an advance through any country. Backed up by the "cargo carriers" tractors equipped with motor truck bodies, a steady flow of ammunition was assured.

Mr. Crowell showed that the United States has on hand now an enormous stock of reserve ammunition for all the army's standard guns. For the 75's alone, more than 15,000,000 rounds are on hand and this will be doubled before the contemplated reserve is completed.

It is planned to keep 25 per cent of these loaded.

When the great German drive started last March it was disclosed, France had 63,000,000 rounds for her 75's in reserve. When the armistice was signed her reserve stock had been reduced to 15,000,000 rounds. A call was made by the French on the United States for 2,500,000 rounds for these guns a month.

In October the United States delivered 240,000 rounds in France and had another 3,000,000 waiting at the docks, the monthly output on this side having reached three and a half million rounds with steadily increasing flow.

## PRESIDENT PUTS IN A QUIET DAY

ATTENDS DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR SHARP.

Paris, Dec. 17.—President and Mrs. Wilson went for an automobile ride today in the outskirts of Paris, the skies having brightened toward noon. During the rainy morning, Mr. Wilson worked in his study, being obliged to forego his expected trip to the golf links at Versailles.

In the afternoon the president saw Count Macchio di Cellere, the high commissioner of Italy for America, with whom Mr. Wilson had several important conferences on the steamship George Washington during the voyage from this country.

It is known Mr. Wilson feels the warmest sympathy for Italy's claims arising from the war and the president virtually told Count Cellere the extent to which he was willing to support them during the forthcoming informal conferences with the premiers of the entente governments.

The American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, gave a dinner this evening in honor of President and Madame Wilson. The guests included the ambassadors to France, the presidents of the senate and chamber, the ministers of marine and foreign affairs, Marshals Joffre and Foch and the prefect of the Seine and their wives, the American delegates to the peace conference, and Generals Pershing, Bliss and Haris.

A reception followed the dinner at which many notable men of France and the United States were present. A great crowd massed in front of the embassy, acclaimed both presidents.

## AIR MAIL SERVICE WILL START TODAY

New York, Dec. 17.—Air mail service between New York and Chicago will be inaugurated tomorrow when the first machine will leave here from Belmont Park at 6 a. m. The east-bound service, however, will not be started at the same time, because of a misunderstanding with the war department, according to an announcement here tonight by Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general in charge of the aerial mail service.

Leon D. Smith, formerly a civilian army aviator instructor, will pilot the first New York-Chicago aeroplane, carrying the 40 pounds of mail as far as Bellefonte, Pa., where a second pilot in another machine will relay it to Cleveland. He is scheduled to reach Cleveland shortly before noon, and a third pilot and another machine will carry the mail for Chicago and the west. This machine is expected to reach Chicago about 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

## CAMP GREENLEAF IS ORDERED DEMOBILIZED

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Demobilization of the entire personnel of Camp Greenleaf, the medical corps training camp, was ordered today by Colonel W. N. Bisham, commandant, after the camp had been inspected by Surgeon General Ireland. There are about 8,000 men at the camp. It was announced that most of the enlisted men would be mustered out at once, officers of the regular establishment

## RUSSIAN PROBLEM HAS BEEN TAKEN UP BY THE PRESIDENT

RUSSIAN CORPS OF EXPERTS WERE TAKEN TO PARIS TO AID CONFERENCE IN MAKING SOLUTION.

## COUNTRY IS WITHOUT RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

May Be Necessary to Send An Allied Army Into Russia to Crush Out Bolshevism and Stop Pillage and Murder By the Irresponsible Heads That Are in Control.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Russian problem already has been taken up by President Wilson with French statesmen, it was learned here today, and the determination of a definite policy on which all the allied countries and the United States may agree will be one of the first things undertaken at the preliminary meetings which are to precede the peace conference.

Russia's plight and the attitude to be adopted by the allies is recognized as one of the most serious problems of the peace conference.

Every possible solution so far is said to have been blocked by the unanswered question of who is qualified to speak for the Russian people.

The government at Omsk of which the United States and other governments have expected much, is now in the hands of a dictator and split into factions. The entente nations have not even up hope that the Omsk authorities may yet evolve a stable form of government for Russia, but this has not been accomplished now and none of the allied governments has recognized the Omsk regime officially, although all of them are dealing with Russian representatives who are in close touch with Admiral Kachak and his government.

Prince Lvoff, who was premier in the Kerensky cabinet, and who had devoted much of his life to the development of the Zemstvo system in Russia, and Boris Bakmeteff, Russian ambassador in Washington appointed by Kerensky, as well as Professor Paul Milukoff, Kerensky's minister of foreign affairs, are on their way to Paris, or already there with prominent Russians to do whatever they can to aid the allies in the solution of the Russian problem.

But whether they represent the people of Russia at this time is a question which it privately is admitted cannot be answered here.

Far from according and recognition to the soviet regime at Petrograd, the United States some time ago called upon all civilized nations to condemn the Bolshevik reign of terror.

Even when a set of leaders is recognized as Russian spokesmen, the United States and the allies must face the great question of how they can be aided in setting up a stable government and in preventing famine, for the benefit of Russia herself, and in the interest of the peace of the world.

Until the armistice was signed, troops and supplies could be sent to Russia only through Siberia, a distance two thirds of the way around the world, or by Archangel, which was not feasible for extensive operations because of the transportation facilities. Now, however, the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the railroad lines through German and Austrian territory offer better means.

It is believed by officials here that the land route through Germany and Austria would be the best and most practical way of reaching Russia.

It is stated that in considering whether a joint expedition should be sent to deal with, and thereby interfere with Russia's internal affairs, the representatives of the United States and the allies must decide whether the Bolshevik movement is such a serious menace to civilization as to justify extraordinary steps to eliminate it.

To aid him in the conference with the allied leaders, President Wilson has taken a corps of Russian experts with him to Paris.

would be transferred to various bases and general hospitals and reserve of officers, except those under 35 years of age who wish to remain in the army, would be discharged from service.

## HELEN JONOS ON STAND TELLS HER STORY TO THE JURY OF WHY SHE KILLED HER HUSBAND

Swears He Crawled Through the Window in Rage Renewing Threats to Take Pistol and End Her Life.

Prosecuting Attorney Randolph Springs Some Letters on Defense Written Previous to the Tragedy Indicating She Was Going to Leave Her Husband Within a Short Time--Woman Denies Signing Clause on Husband's Insurance Policy.

Helen Oma Jonos has told her story to the jury. Yesterday for two hours and fifteen minutes she was on the witness stand. The most crucial test has been passed for her. Part of that time she was piloted by the friendly voiced interrogatories and kindly inquired tones of her own counsel. The remainder of that time she was the target for the prosecuting attorney, representing the majesty of the law, stripped of all sentiment and sympathy, and exacting everything, interpreting everything in favor of the law—and when the witness had finished she had made one of the most unusual witnesses ever to take the stand in a court room here.

Dressed in black suit, hat, thin half veil that reached to the tip of her nose, striking black eyes that flashed occasionally in dramatic emphasis, she might have been a pathetic figure, except for the police she held at all times. Once or twice she seemed on the verge of a break—once when Prosecuting Attorney Randolph brought her close to the scene in the room where she had shot and killed her husband, and must have crossed over his bloodstained body to get to a telephone.

"I did not want to kill him, I loved him," she declared in trembling voice. Then once her own counsel, Colonel Murphy, took her back to the same scene to get a different version of some strong point the state had made, and once again the tears filled her eyes, but she recovered her poise in a second.

The state has developed against this woman the fact that her husband was at a telephone talking when the first shots were fired. The state also establishes by her that the pistol she fired was taken from the head of the bed near the telephone. The state assumes that the woman started the murder of her husband while he was thus engaged; and the thread of mechanism that carried the voice and the sounds to a witness remote from the place serves to fit in for the state's cause what the presence of actual witnesses might have offered had any been present in the home but these two people.

Mrs. Jonos related the domestic troubles she had encountered. She assumed the position that all of these were inspired by her ill health. She described the troubles between herself and her husband as outbursts of passion on his part, of short duration, and of less frequent occurrence as the years rolled on, but after she had seemed to have made this position secure, she admitted that even just before the tragedy she had decided on leaving her husband and returning to her mother.

The prosecuting attorney sprang some letters on the witness that evidently had not been taken into consideration. Mrs. Jonos had written her mother two letters. The mother resided in Kentucky. The two letters were never posted. One was dated November 1, six days before the tragedy, unless the date was erroneously made—and the other was written November 4, two days before the tragedy. The letters told the mother of the young woman that she and Gus were having more trouble, that Gus had beaten her, and that she was coming home, and fixed the time of her departure from this city and her arrival in the Kentucky town. And these letters were sprung on her after she had testified that she did not intend to separate from her husband, and was trying to live with him.

Later the defense brought out more of this story, and led the witness to tell that at least three attorneys of

this city had been consulted by the jury as she was requested to do after their identification—these letters that her husband had written her last July. But she explained that when her husband was in good mood he was most affectionate, that he seemed contented, and she still loved him.

So much of the attitude of Mrs. Jonos family, two crucial facts have not been made clear. Mrs. Jonos swore that when she left her home at 6 o'clock that evening she left it unlocked, and that when she went back to it at 11 o'clock it was locked, and she crawled through a window to get in.

Who locked the house? She said that after she entered through the window she found her key on the inside of the house, unlocked the door from the inside, brought in her hat and coat, and locked the door from the inside.

The next unanswered question is the relative positions of the two persons when the shooting took place. The circumstances point to certain positions, but they are explained by separate counsel naturally to fit the situation from their viewpoint. Mrs. Jonos, the only living person who knows, does not permit herself to be led into this description.

"I was just getting away, backing away from him," she tells, and then she stops.

There will be other evidence to be introduced this morning, and perhaps the examining of witnesses will not cease until noon. Then will come the arguments of counsel, and perhaps by the time adjournment is taken for the day, the case will be finished.

Mrs. Jonos on Stand.

Mrs. Jonos took the stand at 3:25 and told the jury that her maiden name was Helen Dale, that she was a native of Kentucky, and that she married Jonos here in September, 1916. She said that on the night of the tragedy she carried supper to her husband at his place of business, and that he told her didn't want the "supper" and asked her what in hell she had been doing all day. She said he cursed and kicked her, and that she begged him not to do so.

The witness then told that she went to see Mrs. Body at Wilson's and stayed there until 11 o'clock, and then went home. She said the house was locked when she got there, and that she took off her hat and coat and climbed in the window, and the Jonos came to the door and knocked and she asked him if he had come home alone if he let him in.

She said she let him in, and he came crawling through the window, and told her he would take the pistol and kill her alone if she let him in.

"I ran to the bed and got the pistol," she said, and told the jury that she was running at me, I backed. I was jumping one way and another. I was trying to back out of the door."

The witness did not know how many shots were fired. She said she was too excited. "I never saw him in such a rage before. He was a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)